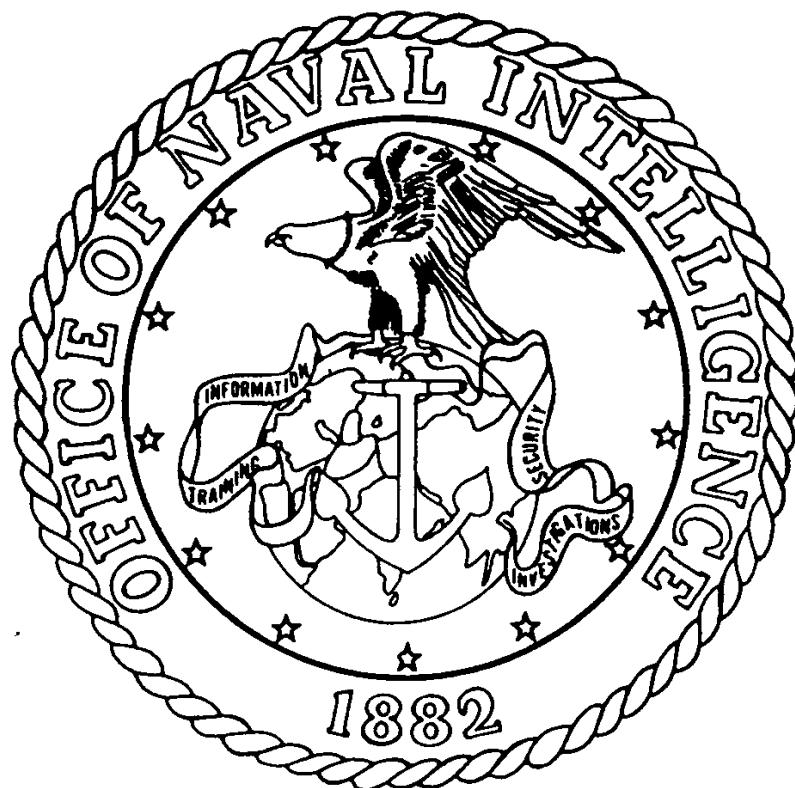


# **Office of Naval Intelligence**

## **Dining-In**



**Radisson Mark Plaza Hotel**  
**Alexandria, Virginia**

08 October, 1987

*The formal military dinner ceremony known as "Dining-In" is a tradition that has been observed by military services in the United States and Europe for hundreds of years. Its origin dates back to the early 18th century in Europe, where the officers of various regiments of the established monarchies would gather together for the sole purpose of an evening of good food, drinking, fellowship and the honoring of feats of individuals and organizations. Down through the years, as military organizations became more sophisticated, the mess night became a definite part of the officers' routine social program. In this country, only slightly more than 40 years ago, Dining-In was a regular military social affair.*

*While the occasion for mess night became less and less one of celebration of individual achievements within the particular command or service, the protocol of the event became more and more formalized. The uniforms prescribed were evening dress with orders and decorations. World War Two forced many traditional social functions and the military dress of the armed forces to be set aside. Subsequent to the war, many of the traditional amenities of the officers' mess have been gradually restored. One of those that has been established is the formal Dining-In. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that Dining-In is not a party in any sense, but is likened unto honors for its purpose is to pay tribute to all those intangibles for which a group stands.*

*In other services the evening is sometimes called "Mess Night", "Regiment Dinner", or "Band Night." The general pattern, however, does not differ greatly. The primary elements are a formal setting, the comradeship of the officers, a fine dinner, traditional toasts, martial music and attendance of honored guests.*

*Guest of Honor*

MR. ROBERT M. GATES

*President of the Mess*

RADM W.O. STUDEMAN, USN

*Vice President of the Mess*

LCDR G.A. SPATAFORE, USN



## **MR. ROBERT M. GATES**

Robert M. Gates was sworn in as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence on 18 April 1986. In this position he is principal deputy to the Director, who heads the Intelligence Community (all of the foreign intelligence agencies of the United States) and directs the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Gates, a native of Kansas, received his BA Degree from the College of William and Mary in 1965, his Masters Degree in history from Indiana University in 1966, and his Doctorate in Russian and Soviet history from Georgetown University in 1974.

Mr. Gates joined the Central Intelligence Agency in 1966, serving as an intelligence analyst and as one of two Assistant National Intelligence Officers for Strategic Programs. In 1974, he was assigned to the National Security Council Staff.

After more than 5 years at the National Security Council, serving three Presidents, Mr. Gates returned to the Central Intelligence Agency in late 1979. He subsequently was appointed to a series of administrative positions and served as National Intelligence Officer for the Soviet Union prior to his appointment as Deputy Director for Intelligence in January 1982.

As DDI for nearly 4-1/2 years, Mr. Gates directed the Central Intelligence Agency's component responsible for all analysis and production of finished intelligence. In September 1983, the Director appointed Mr. Gates Chairman of the National Intelligence Council concurrent with his position as Deputy Director for Intelligence. As Chairman of the National Intelligence Council, Mr. Gates directed the preparation of all national intelligence estimates prepared by the Intelligence Community.

Mr. Gates served as Acting Director of Central Intelligence from 18 December 1986 until 26 May 1987.

Mr. Gates is the recipient of the Distinguished Intelligence Medal, the Intelligence Medal of Merit and the Arthur S. Fleming Award, which is presented annually to the ten most outstanding young men and women in the Federal Service.

Mr. Gates and his wife Becky have two children.

## **Menu**

Chablis  
French Onion Soup  
Salad Jackson

Burgundy  
Roast Prime Rib of Beef  
Fresh Vegetables  
Baked Potato  
Rolls and Butter

Creme de Menthe Parfait

*Coffee, Tea*

*Port Wine*

*Cigars*

## **Toasts**

### **Toast**

### **Response**

The Commander in Chief  
of the United States

"The Commander in Chief"

The Office of  
Naval Intelligence

"The Office of  
Naval Intelligence"

The United States  
Marine Corps

"The United States  
Marine Corps"

Missing Comrades

Chief of  
Naval Operations

"Chief of  
Naval Operations"

### **Informal Toasts**

The United States Navy

"The United States Navy"

## Sequence of Events

### Protocol and Etiquette

**1830**

Social hour. It is customary for each officer, upon arrival, to greet the President of the mess and Guest of Honor.

**1950**

The bar is closed. "Officers' Call" is sounded. All but the head table proceed to their assigned places. Once the head table has been seated, you cannot enter the dining room without the permission of the President.

**\*\*\***

Drinks or cigarettes will not be carried from the bar. Smoking is not allowed during the meal.

**2000**

Bagpipe March. The President of the mess leads the head table of officers and guests to the dining room. The President will rap for attention (3 raps) and announce the Pledge of Allegiance followed by Grace. After Grace, the President will seat the mess with one rap of the gavel. The gavel is used throughout the evening to signal the members:

1 rap be seated

2 raps all rise/toast approval

3 raps attention/toast disapproval

**2010**

The beef is paraded to the tune of "Roast Beef of Olde England." A portion will be offered to the President of the Mess to determine its fitness for consumption. The President will announce the results.

**2015**

Dinner is served.

**\*\***

Remember:

There is no smoking during the course of the dinner.

You cannot leave the area without the permission of the President.

Appropriate dinner wines will be served. If you do not desire wine, inform the server. Do not turn the glass upside down. When the server wants to take your wine glass, allow him to do so.



**2100** Intermission.

**2110** Reassemble. FY-87 retirees honored. Smoking lamp lighted.

**2120** Formal toasting will commence.

**\*\*** Points to remember when toasting the Port:

Members of the mess must serve themselves.

• Port wine is passed from right to left in a clockwise fashion.

The bottle must not rest on the table until the last glass is charged or the bottle is empty.

Toasting glasses must be charged with port wine and at least raised to the lips; not to do so would be an insult to those toasted.

When all glasses are charged, the President will rap for attention. The first toast is to the Commander in Chief. The President will propose the toast and Mr. Vice will second it. The band plays. At the completion of the music all members repeat the toast in unison.

**2140** After the initial formal toasts, the President introduces the Head Table and the Guest of Honor, who will address the Mess. This is followed by informal toasting.

**2225** Toast to the United States Navy. All rise and remain standing while "Anchor's Aweigh" is played.

**2230** Adjourn to the bar. All will rise and remain standing until the head table has left the dining area. Officers will then be free to engage in those lively pursuits as befits the occasion. Officers should not depart until the President and the Guest of Honor have done so.

## **Violations of the Mess**

1. Untimely arrival at the proceedings.
2. Smoking at the table prior to the lighting of the smoking lamp.
3. Haggling over date of rank.
4. Inverted cummerbund.
5. Loud and obtrusive remarks in a foreign language or in English.
6. Improper toasting procedure.
7. Leaving the dining area without permission from the President.
8. Carrying cocktails into the dining room.
9. Foul language.
10. Wearing a clip-on bow tie at an obvious list.
11. Being caught with an uncharged glass.
12. Rising to applaud particularly witty, succinct, sarcastic or relevant toasts, unless following the example of the President.
13. Commencing a course before the President.
14. Placing a bet or wager.
15. Telling an off-color or unrefined story.
16. Discussing issues of a controversial nature.
17. Failure to laugh at any joke rendered by an honored guest or the President.
18. Improper attire.



On 23 March 1882, Secretary of the Navy William H. Hunt issued General Order No. 292, which created the first agency in American history designed specifically for the systematic collection of information about the military affairs of foreign governments. Named the Office of Naval Intelligence, and attached to the Bureau of Navigation, this tiny organization developed a Washington D.C. staff of intelligence officers and a string of naval attaches in major foreign countries. The fledgling office, organized under the first Chief of Intelligence, Lieutenant Theodoros Mason, lacked widespread acceptance despite the quality of the original staffers.

During the next 3 decades, the Navy's intelligence office remained the U.S. government's most consistent source of information on military developments throughout the world. Gradually, the Office of Naval Intelligence moved away from strictly overt collection of data and toward war planning, espionage and other secret activities. By 1918, the ONI boasted an elaborate domestic intelligence system and a network of hundreds of agents and informants throughout Latin America, East Asia and Europe.

During World War II, the Battle of Midway brought home to naval commanders the full operational value of the intelligence officers on their staffs, and the demand for intelligence quickly exceeded the supply. Naval operational intelligence came to be recognized as an essential function of operational staffs afloat during the war.

In the subsequent years, the history of the ONI has become much more complex with the expansion of technology and addition of representation from other service and civilian agencies to the Intelligence Community. The Korean and Vietnam conflicts, numerous military/political maneuvers in reaction to the Cold War and the establishment of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Naval Intelligence Command and the Naval Security and Investigative Command have introduced many policy and functional changes.